

# The Daily Tribune.

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Sunday, February 7, 1904.

The death of the anti-toxin trust will  
be helpful in retaining life in numerous  
cities.

No reasonable person in the rubber  
shoe trade has any fault to find with  
the weather.

But what Korea would like to know  
is, how will it look when the next maps  
are gotten out?

Nordica is divorced, and probably  
doesn't know where her next husband  
is coming from.

After the war gets a good start, the  
Czar is likely to be more in favor of  
peace than ever.

Still, Mayor Morris may be pardoned  
for thinking that this is not such a  
great winter for snow.

There may be so much water next  
summer that no one can take any  
pleasure in wasting it.

Handsome women who have been an-  
noyed by ogling, can hereafter depend  
on policemen to look after them.

While Mr. Ogden remained a very  
modest, quiet fellow, the girls never  
thought of going crazy over him.

The Russian and Japanese navies, in  
their efforts to weaken each other, will  
endeavor to bring on sinking ships.

The extension of the sleighing season  
is pleasing to young men who would  
rather have cutter-riding than a lot  
of money.

The snowstorm abundantly vindicated  
the judgment of those excellent weather  
experts, Dr. Hyatt and Prof.  
Groundhog.

Elderly people must not complain if  
boys hit them with snowballs, as our  
rising young hoodlums must have their  
amusement.

If you want to know when the winter  
will end, we guess you will now be  
willing to take the groundhog's figures  
on the subject.

A benefit for needy players in Chi-  
cago netted \$2100, but a good many of  
them are more in need of ability to act  
than of money.

The rush for Mr. Ogden's heart and  
hand would not be so unwomanly, if  
the ladies had been told that the wife-  
seeker had money.

Russia promises that if war comes it  
will give Japan a great thrashing, but  
Japan remembers that Russia is not  
good at keeping promises.

Very likely, the robber who tried to  
hold up a messenger boy had been  
foiled by some one who told him a  
messenger boy could not run.

Many a schoolboy would be very  
sorry if comic valentines were done  
away with, as how could he then find  
a nice one to send to teacher?

The long-established Sabbath custom  
of over-smart youths, of standing on  
Main street and commenting on ladies,  
will probably not be observed today.

Why not pass an ordinance forbid-  
ding the shoveling of snow from side-  
walks, and see if people will not then  
get out with their shovels and do it?

If you were congratulating yourself  
on getting through the winter without  
being hit by a snowball, you can doubt-  
less now see that your felicitation was  
premature.

Since it has been known that men are  
likely to admire attractive girls on the  
street, we suppose girls have been try-  
ing to think of ways to make them-  
selves less attractive.

Perhaps the smallpox patient who left  
the isolation hospital merely wished to  
come down and tell the Mayor how  
much he appreciated the dismissal of a  
steward who restricted the liberty of  
patients.

What a "favored nation" Porto Rico  
is, compared with the Philippines! Porto  
Rico gets free trade with the United  
States, while the Philippines hardly can  
get even a small abatement of customs  
dues. And now Congress appropriates  
the money for six hundred Porto Rican

teachers to attend a summer school in  
this country, as it has done in other  
years. But if such a thing should be  
asked in behalf of Philippine teachers  
(who stand far more in need of the  
trip and the instruction), a shout of in-  
dignant protest would be set up. And  
yet the possibilities of the Philippines  
are many fold greater than those of  
Porto Rico. There is no reason why the  
latter should be a favored guest at the  
home hearth, and the Philippines be kept  
out-doors vainly knocking to get in.

## WATER FROM SNAKE RIVER.

The project which Senator Kearns is  
reporting as favoring, and to bring  
about which he will soon introduce a  
bill, would certainly bring a very con-  
siderable and needed reinforcement of  
water to this valley. It would probably  
aid materially in raising the level of  
the lake, which is an object to be de-  
sired.

How much of the water so brought  
in would be diverted by the way, in  
Cache and Box Elder counties, is a  
problem. But improvements contem-  
plated in the Bear River and Lake pro-  
ject by the National Government,  
would perhaps secure this new supply  
against being materially tampered with.

The general outline of the propo-  
sition was given in The Tribune on Fri-  
day morning, by Professor Marcus E.  
Jones. It is, to tap the stream  
high enough to give plenty of fall to  
bring the flood waters to Bear river at  
its bend, so that they will be dis-  
charged into the lake. There is a big  
flow of those flood waters in the spring,  
and a marked rise in the level of the  
lake might reasonably be expected  
from their discharge into it.

It is very properly recognized that  
this would be a National enterprise,  
both by reason of its magnitude, and  
because it crosses a State border. For  
the Government to take hold of it, as  
it might properly do, would be to solve  
any question of jurisdiction which  
might arise, and also it would ensure  
the completion of whatever its engi-  
neering experts might declare to be  
feasible.

The diversion of the flood water, as  
proposed, would not only not be ob-  
jected to in Idaho, it would be a po-  
sitive relief to the people concerned, in  
that State. There could not possibly,  
then, be any objection from any source  
to the carrying out of the project, and  
we should be glad to see it done.

## WATERWAYS COMING TO THE FRONT.

The prospective building of the Pana-  
ma canal has brought forward a num-  
ber of other schemes for waterways  
that have more or less merit. The gen-  
eral idea in all is to make shorter and  
safer passage, and to utilize the means  
nature has made possible to that end.

Among the schemes, the most impor-  
tant from the Eastern States' stand-  
point, is the completion of the internal  
waterway along the Atlantic seaboard.  
A short canal to connect Chesapeake  
Bay with Delaware Bay would practi-  
cally complete an inner channel from  
Florida to New York. A canal through  
the neck of Cape Cod would make the  
chain complete to Boston. Both of  
these projects have been favorably re-  
ported on from time to time, in past  
years, and both could be completed at  
comparatively small cost.

To make their utility complete and  
well rounded out, the old plan for a can-  
al through Florida, connecting the  
Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic Ocean,  
is now brought forward again, and Sen-  
ator Tallaferra of Florida has introduced  
a bill to appropriate \$25,000 for an ex-  
amination and survey of the route for a  
ship canal. There is little doubt of its  
feasibility.

This Florida canal would materially  
shorten the voyage between the Atlan-  
tic and the Gulf ports, and would save  
the rather dangerous rounding of the  
southern capes of Florida. It would  
save on insurance rates, and would of-  
fer an easy route to all commerce from  
the Gulf cities, including that which  
comes down the Mississippi.

And that brings us to the proposed  
improvement of the Mississippi, for  
which a strong lobby is now in Wash-  
ington. It is proposed to make a six-  
foot channel in that great river from  
St. Paul down, so that the shipments of  
grain and other heavy products could  
be reliably and cheaply sent down to  
the Gulf.

Then the ocean steamers would meet  
the freight, and convey it through the  
Panama canal westward to its destina-  
tion, or eastward through the Florida  
canal, without danger of the grain  
"sweating," and free from the peril of  
the tropical voyage.

These projects, if carried out, would  
revolutionize trade routes. The Missis-  
sippi and its tributaries would afford  
channels of egress for the products of  
the great valley, at once ample, cheap,  
and expeditious enough for all ordi-  
nary purposes.

All these projects are practical; the  
improvements or canals proposed can  
be made, and at a cost which would be  
amply justified by the importance of  
the results to be attained.

It is evidently to be an era of water-  
carriage and the making of waterways.  
And no country in the world is so well  
situated and so well able to provide am-  
ple water transportation, and to take  
advantage of kindly nature's generous  
provision in this regard, as is the United  
States.

Senator Patterson has much to say  
about the successful fight against silver,  
the panic of 1893, and the formation of  
Coxey's armies. But he forgets to say  
that these were all Democratic afflic-  
tions upon the country. It was the  
election of a Democratic President that  
led to them all. Mr. Patterson helped

to bring it all about, and now he is  
eager to cast another Democratic gloom  
over the country, and is willing that  
everything shall be smashed again, if  
only he and his kind can get control of  
the offices.

## WHAT THE FINAL RESULT WILL BE.

The "diplomat close to the Russian  
side of the negotiations" who was quoted  
in Friday's dispatches, is evidently  
a joker, or else he voices a Russian  
sentiment which seems to ignore Japan's  
real demands. He is quoted as  
saying that he cannot see how Japan  
can break off negotiations without re-  
plying to Russia's note and setting  
forth her minimum demands.

But this is precisely what Japan did  
in her latest note; that was openly stated  
to embody the minimum of what she  
could accept. The refusal of this mini-  
mum was war. In view of this openly  
avowed meaning of the note, it is curi-  
ous to see a Russian claiming knowl-  
edge of the Russian side of the case,  
now bringing forward the point that  
Japan must present her minimum de-  
mand before going to war.

The probability is that the statement  
credited to the Russian diplomat was  
made by some irresponsible person who  
has little knowledge of the negotiations.  
Or else, the Russians are pursuing a  
studied policy of annoyance and insult  
to Japan by refusing to take her seri-  
ously.

The situation leaves little option to  
Japan. The Mikado must declare war  
or be smothered out as an influential factor  
in questions that come to his very door,  
and affect his honor and prestige. It  
is probable that war will be on at once  
when the Russian note is delivered.

No doubt the question has been thor-  
oughly calculated; probably the powers  
of Europe have it all figured out. They  
will not let Japan be crushed. For the  
first time, the Christian peoples of the  
world outside of Russia are practically  
united in support of a Pagan nation  
against a Christian nation. Japan has  
their sympathies, and may have their  
help.

Probably Japan will be allowed to try  
alone what she can do. If she is able to  
drive Russia out of Manchuria, well  
and good; they will all applaud. If, on  
the other hand, Japan gets the worse  
of it, they will step in, stay Russia's  
hand, and make a settlement of the Ori-  
ental question, after the fashion of the  
Berlin Congress of 1878, which robbed  
Russia of the fruits of her victory over  
the Turks.

In no case need the world expect to  
see any very radical changes result  
from the war between Russia and Ja-  
pan, for each of the great European  
powers is too intent upon its own aims  
and ends to allow any other power to  
make much alteration in the map of the  
world.

## THE LAW IS ALL RIGHT.

Senator Foraker's anti-trust bill  
seems to be as ill-advised a measure  
as it would be possible to conceive. No  
wonder Attorney-General Knox con-  
demns it. The public is in no mood for  
such tampering with the Sherman law.  
That law is all right; under successive  
administrations it has served the coun-  
try well, and has nerved the Govern-  
ment's arm for the protection of the  
people.

Nobody ever heard McKinley object  
to the law; nobody ever heard of his  
having any trouble with it. How does  
it happen that all at once it is found  
to be objectionable? Why is it that  
there is any need or desire to prostrate  
corporate power by moving for its  
abatement or partial repeal?

If this move is for the relief of any  
particular interest, the high probability  
is that that interest ought not to be  
relieved.

If it is to repair anybody's damaged  
political fences, the probability is that  
those fences are better broken than  
mended.

If it is an effort to pander to wealth  
for some advantage, it is contemptibly  
unworthy of the Republican party to  
undertake it.

There is no time to be undertaking ex-  
periments or taking backward steps.  
The Republican party stands for  
progress, for prosperity, for the protec-  
tion of the people. It cannot afford to  
lower its standard, and it will not do it.  
On the contrary, it will keep that  
standard full high advanced, and will  
enter the campaign this year, as it al-  
ways has entered upon its campaigns,  
as the champion of the people, the pure  
shield of the public, the deliverer of the  
oppressed.

The Russians continue to protest that  
their reply to the Japanese note is con-  
ciliatory, and that the negotiations need  
not break off. But the Japanese very  
reasonably look upon such talk as de-  
ceptive, and meant only to stave off  
anything decisive until Russia shall get  
the utmost possible advantage that  
delay will give. And all the while, as  
Japan very well knows, Russia is mak-  
ing aggressive moves, and rendering  
Japan's position increasingly difficult.  
It is not to be wondered at that the Mi-  
kado's advisers have about reached the  
limit of their patience.

The suggestion of the weather bu-  
reau that more snow is due here will  
not dampen anybody's spirits in Utah.  
We can stand the snow with the most  
cheerful fortitude; and though we have  
a pretty fair supply, would not for the  
world turn some more away.

The insurgents in San Domingo have  
killed an American sailor named John-  
ston. The killing, so far as known,  
was deliberate, wanton, wholly without  
cause. What particular brand of in-  
surgents it is that were guilty of this  
atrocious act is not stated. The State De-  
partment has called for full particu-

lars. This is practically the case we  
supposed the other day, only the vic-  
tim is an American instead of a Eu-  
ropean. Of course, the Government of  
San Domingo can make no suitable  
reparation for this act, as it was com-  
mitted by insurgents. It will doubtless  
be reluctant to do anything about it.  
But it is the business of the Govern-  
ment to prevent such outrages. The  
very fact that it cannot, is proof of  
its unfitness to exist. The true and  
the only solution of the ugly problem is  
for the United States Government to  
establish a protectorate over San Do-  
mingo, and enforce peace and order.  
While it is about it, the Government  
might as well make a clean sweep and  
do the same good work for Haiti, where  
it is about as much needed as in San  
Domingo. And then the whole island  
would be at peace.

## TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The week has brought fresh encour-  
agement to Utah in another abundant  
snowfall, which assures a good water  
supply for the farmers, freshens the  
ranges, and will see the sheep and cat-  
tle through the winter in excellent  
shape.

The deposits of snow are now such as  
to give every encouragement of a plen-  
tiful season throughout the State. From  
north to south the storm of Friday  
swept, leaving the heaviest deposit of the  
winter.

Yet not on that account is there the  
slightest relaxation of the effort to se-  
cure a permanent improvement of the  
water supply and distribution. The  
farmers of this valley are getting to-  
gether on the proposition that they will  
ask the Government to go on with the  
Utah Lake development, which has  
been shown to be so thoroughly prac-  
tical and sufficient.

Besides, the Arid Reclamation Land  
Commission's representatives have pre-  
sented so admirably to the Secretary of  
the Interior this and other irrigation  
propositions in this State, that Mr.  
Hitchcock was immensely gratified, and  
will give Utah the first seat at the re-  
clamation table.

The mines of the State continue to  
pour forth their wealth in the utmost  
profusion. Their product gives every  
indication of being above that of last  
year. New ore bodies are constantly  
discovered, and the new mines are many  
with good output.

The smelters of this valley have put  
themselves in condition to do an im-  
mense business, and they are doing it.  
They have gone through a critical period  
with great address, and have kept the  
stream of bullion flowing in a rich flood.  
Their outlook is excellent, both for a  
record product on the present basis, and  
also for a material enlargement of ca-  
pacity. Their production of copper bul-  
lion for January made a new and fine  
record.

The railroad situation has taken a  
sudden bright reseat during the week.  
In the operations of the Western Pacific  
this company has filed its first  
mortgage bond issue with the Secretary  
of State, the amount being fifty million  
dollars. The company has obtained a  
number of feeders on the coast, and has  
its line surveyed through to this city.  
Announcement is made that construc-  
tion work will be pushed from both  
ends of the line with vigor. This is ex-  
cellent news for Salt Lake.

The San Pedro road is being pushed  
with due energy, and all engaged in it  
are on their mettle to fill in the gap  
between Los Angeles and this city, and  
rush the through train proposition with  
the utmost diligence.

The Moffat road, building hither-  
ward from Denver, brought on  
an important move during the  
week in Colorado. More than  
200,000 acres of land in Routt and  
Grand counties were thrown open to  
settlers who wished to locate along the  
line of that road. Mr. Moffat promises  
to have the track built through to this  
city by the summer of 1905. In connec-  
tion with the Western Pacific, it will  
form an entirely new transcontinental  
line.

The business of this city during the  
week is significantly summed up in the  
statement of bank clearances, which  
were practically one-third greater than  
in the corresponding week of last year.  
The exact figure of the increase is 32.9  
per cent. This tells the story of strong  
and active trade and plentifulness of  
cash to handle all deals that may come  
forward.

The special development of the week  
in the building line was the announce-  
ment of the purpose to construct on the  
Walker Bank corner, a huge eight-  
story structure for business purposes.  
Besides this, other good structures are  
in view, and the building for homes bids  
fair to be more extensive even than last  
year.

The trade conditions throughout the  
country are unsettled. The rise in the  
price of wheat caused a commotion, and  
the imminence of war between Russia  
and Japan will no doubt increase the  
fury in grain. It will also cause an  
increased demand for beef, and as this  
country is the most favorably situated  
of any to finish these war supplies, our  
merchants will no doubt get the trade.

We can supply beef and flour from  
the West coast far cheaper than Russia  
can from her own marts in Eastern  
Europe; the long haul over the Siberian  
road is fatal to the idea of her getting  
supplies in that way; while Japan, so  
far as she needs outside help, must de-  
pend on China and this country.

The bursting of the cotton pool was  
the separation of the weekly prices fell  
rapidly, the decline being close to 5  
cents a pound, with alternate rallies  
and depressions. The mills will resume  
as soon as the price attains any degree  
of steadiness, as the supplies of cotton  
goods are low. The high price of cot-  
ton has enriched the South, which is

preparing to enter upon the most pros-  
perous season it has ever known.  
The iron and steel trade is irregular;  
the orders are slow, because of the hope  
that lower prices may obtain. New or-  
ders are held back, awaiting stability.  
But improvement in demand is noted.

Heavy snows and colder weather  
have retarded distribution, the rail-  
roads having a hard struggle to keep  
up with the demands for transporta-  
tion. In spite of heavy handicaps, rail-  
road earnings for January showed a  
slight increase over the corresponding  
month last year.

Bradstreet reports wool firm, with  
stocks light and 5 to 10 per cent higher  
prices in London.

The bank clearances of the week show  
a decrease in New York City, compared  
with those of the corresponding week of  
last year, of 15.6 per cent. The banks  
outside of New York City showed an in-  
crease of four-tenths of 1 per cent. The  
totals show a decrease of 9.9 per cent,  
a decided improvement over some of  
the recent weeks.

The New York bank statement, issued  
yesterday, showed increases in loans  
and deposits, and decreases in circula-  
tion, legal tenders, reserves, surplus,  
and in extra United States deposits.  
Its effect on the market was to cause a  
sharp rally. For three successive weeks  
now this bank statement has broken all  
records in loans and deposits. The ag-  
gregate of loans is now \$98,350,000, and  
the deposits have increased to \$1,027,  
155,500.

It is evident from the reports that it  
is a transition period between seasons;  
the industrial managers are sparing for  
better bargains, and are waiting to  
secure them. The crop outlook is not  
especially pronounced either way, save  
only that the abundant snows have given  
good protection to the winter wheat.

The week has seen a wonderful flurry  
in coffee. Following an attempt to bull  
the prices, came a collapse in the mar-  
ket, with the largest sales ever made,  
2,907,250 bags. The week's operations in  
the coffee market showed a net decline  
of two cents a pound.

On the whole, all recognize the  
strength of the business and industrial  
situation and that money was never  
more abundant or easier to get than  
now, for all legitimate enterprises.  
And it is a healthy sign that unless the  
enterprise is legitimate, or if it prom-  
ises a flood of ill-backed stock or bonds,  
it is not favored.

The fact that the Western Pacific can  
place an issue of fifty millions in bonds,  
and the Pennsylvania road an issue of  
a like amount, speaks volumes not only  
for the abundance of money, but for  
the encouragement of sound business  
enterprise.

The convention of city and county  
superintendents now in session in this  
city is an assemblage of much impor-  
tance. The superintendents are gener-  
ally here, and are zealous in effort and  
interest. They are listening to some  
good general talks, and to some that  
are special in the line of their voca-  
tion. It all tends to edification and  
instruction, or should do so. No calling  
comes so close to the daily lives and  
interests of all the people as that of  
the teacher; and naturally, those who  
superintend the work of the teachers  
are very close to the public heart. That  
they all may get the utmost possible  
benefit out of this convention, and be-  
come better able to support the cause  
of education by reason of their attend-  
ance here on this occasion, we fervently  
hope. The State needs their best ef-  
forts, and that they are eager to give  
them is plain to all who see their in-  
terest in the work of this convention.

The Great Northern Railway com-  
pany succeeded yesterday in launching  
another great ship for its Oriental trade  
—the Dakota. She is to be a mighty  
freight-carrier, like the other ships that  
have been launched for the same com-  
pany. The Great Northern exhibits  
more enterprise and energy in its  
strides for the command of the Pacific  
trade than has been seen anywhere else.  
Mr. Hill is the most far-sighted man in  
this transportation business in the  
world today, as regards the control of  
the Pacific ocean by American ships,  
and the time will come when San Fran-  
cisco and her commercial men will see  
what a prize they lost by holding off  
from this competition.

The acquittal of Butler in St. Louis  
yesterday was surely not for want of  
evidence; for, as District Attorney Folk  
said, the State certainly had a good  
case. But the jurors took the ground  
that the persons who had testified to  
their boodle dealings with Butler were  
criminals, and ought not to be believed.  
According to that rule, it would always  
be impossible to convict a bootler, and  
the most direct evidence would be the  
worst. That jury was either a freak,  
or it had been "fixed."

The vital reports of this city for the  
week just closed show that there were  
31 births, of which 15 were male and  
16 female. The deaths numbered 24,  
of which 14 were male and 10 female.  
The former figures are about the nor-  
mal; if anything, a little under. The  
latter are considerably larger than  
usual. The contagious diseases were at  
the minimum, and the general health  
of the city is excellent, making it the  
finest winter resort anywhere in the  
whole mountain country.

Str Henry Campbell-Bannerman  
struck Chamberlain a damaging body  
blow on Friday, when he told in the  
Commons of a conversation they had in  
1899, prior to the breaking out of the  
Boer war. The conversation related  
to the sending to South Africa of ten  
thousand British troops, Chamberlain  
claiming it to be only a bluff, and that  
the Boers wouldn't fight. This latter  
idea was grotesque, not only in view of

the fight which the Boers actually  
made, but in view of what they had  
done before, at Majuba Hill and other  
places. Chamberlain's play was to hold  
the opposition to the support of the  
Government, and he apparently was  
willing to bungle the opposition leaders,  
in order to keep them quiet. It was a  
sadly mismanaged business all through;  
it reduced Great Britain's prestige wo-  
fully among the nations, and made her  
a negligible quantity in the Orient.  
Russia moves along there quite as if  
there were no British nation in the  
world.

## WEARING OF RED NECKTIES.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.  
The right to wear red clothes is not an  
inherent right so far as the male por-  
tion of the population is concerned,  
and no one has objected to the female  
portion arraying themselves in such  
colors as may be considered to suit  
their complexion. But no man has  
any vested right in a complexion, or  
if he has it should be taken away from  
him at once as a thing annoying if  
not dangerous to the public peace. The  
fact that requires a red necktie to en-  
hance its beauty should be required to  
get another face or remain in seclusion.  
The red necktie is contra bonos mores  
and is an affront to all good citizens  
and, being such, should be relegated to  
the class of prohibited articles.

## FINE DRINK.

From the Kansas City Star.  
A Dodge City bootlegger admits that  
he made most of the stuff he sold as  
whiskey. His formula was: One gallon  
of alcohol, two gallons of water, one  
pound of prunes, half pound of tobacco  
and one ounce of glycerin. Boil  
the prunes and squeeze the juice out,  
and the same with the tobacco, and  
thoroughly mix. "This," he says,  
proudly, "makes a fine drink, and is  
warranted to do the work." He used to  
keep it in kerosene cans to avoid sus-  
picion.

## SPICE.

"Oh, man, but I'm sorry for ye," said  
Casey, sympathetically to Cassidy, who  
had just had an arm amputated.

"Ah, well," replied Cassidy, "there's  
some good in it. The old woman can't  
expect me to wait the future wid the twins  
now."—Philadelphia Press.

What He Would Rather Have Ex-  
pressed.—"I'm sorry to hear that you  
but Mr. Jones, I should love to be beau-  
tiful—even if for only half an hour!"  
Jones—yes, but you wouldn't like the  
coming back again.—Punch.

"Mandy, I've rec'd. how Henry Wig-  
gins used to play marbles all the time  
when he was a little fellow?"  
"Goodness yes."  
"Well, he hasn't got over his hanker-  
ing after 'em yet. This piece in the paper 'bout  
millionaires' houses says he has one of the  
finest collection of Italian marbles in the  
hull world."—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Meenguy—John! The baby has  
swallowed a penny! What on earth shall  
I do?  
Mr. Meenguy—Oh, well, let him have it.  
Next Thursday is his birthday, anyway.—  
Chicago News.

## RYMES OF THE DAY.

They went out sailing, lass and lad,  
Who liked each other well.  
He begged the shore, and I might add—  
But please! I mustn't tell!—  
—Philadelphia Press.

She was filled with resentment and pique,  
She refused to unbend for a widge,  
But a box of nice candy  
Came in very handy.  
And brought back the smile to her cheek!  
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## MISUNDERSTOOD.

The school teacher lifted her eyes from  
her book.  
"Now, boys, I'm engaged," murmured she.  
And little Tom White  
Was kept in till night.  
For asking, "Geel! who can it be?"  
—New York Press.

## THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

My Uncle Cincinnati  
Is an advocate of peace;  
Says men aren't always heroes  
Just because they want to fight.